花生四烯酸对日本沼虾肝胰腺细胞脂质代谢基因表达的影响

- 2 丁志丽¹曹访¹罗娜²孔有琴¹张易祥¹李景芬¹叶金云¹*
- 3 (1.浙江省水生生物资源养护与开发技术研究重点实验室,中国水产科学研究院水生动物繁
- 4 育与营养重点实验室,湖州师范学院生命科学学院,湖州 313000; 2.大连海洋大学水产与
- 5 生命科学学院, 大连 116000)
- 6 摘 要:本试验旨在评价细胞培养液中花生四烯酸 (arachidonic acid,ARA) 浓度对日本沼虾
- 7 肝胰腺细胞活力及脂质代谢相关基因表达的影响。分离日本沼虾肝胰腺细胞,使用 M199 完
- 8 全培养液培养 5 d 后换成含 ARA 的培养液, ARA 浓度分别为 0 (ARA1)、50 (ARA2)、100
- 9 (ARA3)、200 (ARA4) 和 1 000 μmol/L (ARA5),测定 12 和 24 h 时脂质代谢相关基因的
- 10 表达水平,以及24 h时细胞活力。结果表明:原代肝胰腺细胞使用完全培养液时,生长状
- 11 况良好, 能存活 15 d 左右; ARA5 组 24 h 时细胞活力显著低于 ARA1 和 ARA2 组(P<0.05);
- 12 高浓度的 ARA 降低了 12 和 24 h 时 Δ4 脱饱和酶 (Δ4 FAD)、Δ6 脱饱和酶 (Δ6 FAD)、碳链
- 13 延长酶 6 (*Elovl*6)、B 类 I 型清道夫受体 (*SR-B* I)、脂肪酸结合蛋白 10 (*FABP*10)、乙酰
- 14 辅酶 A 结合蛋白 (ACBP) 基因表达水平; ARA 作用 12 h 时, ARA2 组 SR-B I 基因表达水
- 15 平显著高于其余各组 (P<0.05), ARA2 和 ARA3 组 FABP10 基因表达水平显著高于 ARA1
- 16 和 ARA5 组(P<0.05),ARA3 组 ACBP 基因表达水平显著高于其余各组(P<0.05);ARA
- 17 作用 24 h 时, ARA2 组 SR-B I、FABP10 和 ACBP 基因表达水平显著高于其余各组(P<0.05)。
- 18 由此可见,细胞培养液中 ARA 浓度会影响日本沼虾肝胰腺细胞活力及脂质代谢相关基因的
- 19 表达, 过高的 ARA 浓度(1000 μmol/L)会降低细胞的活力, 适宜的 ARA 浓度(50~100 μmol/L)
- 20 可促进脂肪酸脱饱和酶、碳链延长酶及脂肪酸转运相关基因的表达。
- 21 关键词: 日本沼虾; 花生四烯酸; 细胞培养; 基因表达
- 22 中图分类号: S968.22
- 23 脂肪酸是一种重要的营养素,能维持细胞膜的流动性,调节机体的生长性能、脂质代谢

收稿日期: 2016-08-06

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(31402308); 浙江省自然科学基金(LQ14C190004); 浙江省重大科技专项计划项目(2014C02011); 浙江省重点研发计划项目(2015C03018)

作者简介: 丁志丽(1979-),女,江苏如皋人,副教授,博士,主要从事水产动物营养与饲料研究。E-mail: dingzhili@zjhu.edu.cn

^{*}通信作者:叶金云,研究员,博士生导师,E-mail: yjy@zjhu.edu.cn

- 24 和免疫功能^[1-2]。花生四烯酸 (20:4n-6,ARA) 作为一种n-6高不饱和脂肪酸 (highly unsaturated
- 25 fatty acid,HUFA),是类二十烷酸的前体物质[3],能参与机体应激和炎症反应[4-5],调节机
- 26 体的免疫性能^[6]。此外,ARA及其代谢物能调节过氧化物酶体增殖受体(PPAR)γ^[7],从而
- 27 影响脂质代谢相关基因的转录,调节脂肪酸合成与储存[8-10]。
- 28 目前,在水产动物主要集中于通过体内摄食营养来分析ARA对鱼类生长性能和机体脂
- 29 肪酸组成[5,11-15]、抗应激[5,13]、免疫性能[15]以及代谢[16-17]的影响,或通过体外鱼头肾细胞培
- 30 养试验分析ARA对细胞通路基因和脂肪酸代谢相关基因表达[18]、类二十烷酸物质生成[6,18]
- 31 和免疫功能[19]的影响。此外,在经济虾蟹类等甲壳动物也开展了对ARA的相关研究。Xu等
- 32 ^[20]对中国对虾的研究发现,相比亚油酸或亚麻酸,ARA具有更高的营养价值;对斑节对虾
- 33 的研究表明,当饲料中其他必需脂肪酸满足需求时,添加ARA不能提高其生长性能[21];饲
- 34 料中添加ARA能改变凡纳滨对虾免疫相关基因的表达[22]。由于传统的摄食营养试验受到体
- 35 内复杂的细胞代谢通路统一调节,存在饲喂条件及养殖环境应激等诸多影响因素,使得研究
- 36 某种或某些营养素的生理作用及机制受到一定限制,利用体外细胞培养可以克服这些困难
- 37 [6.23]。然而,利用甲壳动物的体外细胞培养系统研究脂肪酸的营养代谢未见报道。
- 38 脂肪酸被机体吸收后用于胞内甘油三酯的储存或作为燃料用于能量代谢。大量的研究证
- 39 明,脂肪酸进出细胞是由多个蛋白介导的竞争性的脂肪酸转运体系,这些不同的蛋白能够显
- 40 著地促进细胞吸收和排出脂肪酸[24-25],如CD36清道夫受体家族中的B类 I 型清道夫受体
- 41 (scavenger receptor class B type I ,SR-B I)[26-27]、脂肪酸转位酶(fatty acid
- 42 translocase,FAT/CD36)等[24]。研究表明,SR-BI能结合各种配体,包括修饰及未经修饰的
 - 低密度脂蛋白、极低密度值蛋白及高密度脂蛋白胆固醇酯[26-27]。而在细胞内,脂肪酸主要与
- 44 脂肪酸结合蛋白(fatty acid-binding protein,FABP)结合,使其溶解性增加,从而促使脂肪酸
- 45 转运至不同的位点[28]。此外,胞内乙酰辅酶A结合蛋白(acyl-CoA binding protein,ACBP)主
- 46 要与长链脂酰辅酶A结合,在细胞内乙酰辅酶A的转运和乙酰辅酶A池的形成方面起着非常
- 47 重要的作用,ACBP与乙酰辅酶A结合后既可以合成磷脂和甘油三酯,也可以发生β-氧化,产
- 48 生能量ATP^[29]。
- 49 同时,一些生物在体内还可将多不饱和脂肪酸合成HUFA,脂肪酸脱饱和酶和碳链延长
- 50 酶是HUFA合成的关键酶,前者能将双键引入脂酰链,后者能将碳链进行延长[30]。目前,认

- 51 为参与HUFA合成的去饱和酶类主要包括Δ6去饱和酶 (delta-6 fatty acyl desaturase,Δ6 FAD)、
- 52 Δ5去饱和酶(delta-5 fatty acyl desaturase,Δ5 FAD)、Δ4去饱和酶(delta-4 fatty acyl
- 53 desaturase,Δ4 FAD)和Δ8去饱和酶(delta-8 fatty acyl desaturase,Δ8 FAD)。在哺乳动物,已
- 54 发现了7种碳链延长酶 (elongases of very-long-chain fatty acids-1 7,Elovol1~Elovol7) 参与脂
- 55 肪酸的碳链延长作用,其中Elovl2和Elovl5以C18、C20或C22 PUFA作为延长底物[30]。对水
- 56 产动物摄食营养试验表明,脂肪的"质"或"量"会影响脂肪酸脱饱和酶和碳链延长酶基因的表
- 57 达^[31-32]。
- 58 日本沼虾 (Macrobrachium nipponense) 又名青虾、河虾,是我国和东南亚一些国家重要
- 59 的淡水经济养殖种类之一[33]。目前,有关ARA对日本沼虾的生长及营养生理作用还未见报
- 60 道。肝胰腺是甲壳动物的脂质储存和加工的主要器官[34],也是营养物质代谢的敏感监测器
- 61 [35-36]。有关日本沼虾肝胰腺细胞的培养可见梁虹[37]摸索了细胞培养条件及王宏伟等[38]研究
- 62 亚油酸对细胞培养的初步影响,但无后续研究报道。因此,本试验拟培养日本沼虾肝胰腺原
- 63 代细胞,通过在肝胰腺细胞中添加不同浓度的ARA,分析ARA对肝胰腺细胞活力、脂肪酸
- 64 脱饱和酶与碳链延长酶基因($\Delta 4$ FAD、 $\Delta 6$ FAD和Elovl6)以及脂肪酸转运相关基因(SR-B I、
- 65 FABP10和ACBP)表达的影响。研究结果可为ARA脂质代谢作用机理研究提供一定的理论基
- 66 础,同时为其他营养物质的代谢研究提供有益的参考资料。
- 67 1 材料和方法
- 68 1.1 试验动物
- 69 试验用虾购自于湖州日本沼虾养殖基地,暂养1周后,选择健康、体重均匀的日本沼虾
- 70 用于试验。
- 71 1.2 细胞完全培养液的配制
- 72 基础培养液为 M199 培养液 (Gibco,美国) 添加 15%胎牛血清 (Gibco,美国)、200 IU/mL
- 73 的双抗(青霉素和链霉素)、1 g/L 葡萄糖、5.2 g/L NaCl、1.43 g/L CaCl₂、0.05 g/L MgCl₂、
- 74 0.2 g/L NaHCO₃,渗透压为 570 mmol/kg,pH 为 7.0~7.2。
- 75 1.3 花生四烯酸-牛血清白蛋白(ARA-BSA)无血清培养液的配制
- 76 将 10 mg ARA (Sigma,美国)溶解于 1 mL 无水乙醇,氮气吹干,加入 32.84 mL 含 2%
- 77 BSA (Sigma,美国) 的 M199 培养液,超声波作用 5 min, 0.22 μmol/L 滤膜过滤除菌,配制

- 78 成 1 000 μmol/L ARA-BSA M199 培养液母液,分装后于-20 ℃保存备用。试验开始前,将母
- 79 液用含 2% BSA 的 M199 溶液分别稀释成 200、100 和 50 μmol/L 的培养液, 所有培养液都
- 80 添加抗氧化剂丁羟基甲苯 (0.01%) 和双抗 (200 IU/mL)。
- 81 1.4 日本沼虾肝胰腺细胞的分离与培养
- 82 将日本沼虾用 75% 酒精浸泡 3 min, 然后用 D-hanks 平衡盐溶液漂洗 3 次; 无菌条件下
- 83 取出肝胰腺,用含双抗的 D-hanks 平衡盐溶液漂洗 3 次;将组织块剪成 1 mm3 左右的小块,
- 84 然后用 0.25%的胰酶消化组织块,期间不断吹打使细胞分散;用含胎牛血清的 M199 培养液
- 85 终止消化, 1000 r/min 离心 3 min, 弃上清, 用完全培养液重新悬浮细胞, 调整细胞浓度为
- 86 1×10⁵ 个/mL,按每孔 200 μL 的量接种于 96 孔细胞培养板,于 27 ℃, 5% CO₂ 培养箱中培
- 88 细胞培养稳定(5 d)后,将细胞完全培养液换成含不同浓度 ARA 的培养液继续培养,
- 89 试验分为 5 组, 培养液分别含 0 (ARA1, 对照)、50 (ARA2)、100 (ARA3)、200 (ARA4)
- 90 和 1 000 μmol/L ARA-BSA (ARA5), 并分别在 12 和 24 h 收集各组细胞, 提取细胞总 RNA,
- 91 用于后续基因表达的测定。
- 92 1.5 细胞活力测定
- 93 细胞培养 5 d 时采用 H33342/碘化丙啶(PI)染色液检测细胞存活力,即 200 μL 细胞培养
 - 液中加入 H33342 1 μL, PI 2 μL。轻轻振荡混匀后 37 ℃避光孵育 15 min, 然后在荧光显微
- 95 镜下统计细胞活力,活细胞为蓝色,死细胞为红色。
- 96 将不同浓度的 ARA-BSA 孵育肝胰腺细胞 24 h 时,采用噻唑蓝(MTT)细胞增殖-毒性检
- 97 测试剂盒(南京建成生物工程研究所,南京)测定细胞活力,测定过程按照试剂盒说明书进
- 98 行。

- 99 1.6 总 RNA 提取和 cDNA 的合成
- 100 使用总RNA提取试剂盒(北京艾德莱生物科技有限公司)提取肝胰腺总RNA,具体操
- 101 作按照试剂盒说明书进行,电泳检测总RNA的完整性、核酸蛋白测定仪检测其浓度和纯度。
- 102 用反转录试剂盒(TaKaRa,日本)将总RNA反转录为cDNA, cDNA保存在-20 ℃用于基因表
- 103 达分析。
- 104 1.7 基因表达的荧光定量PCR(qRT-PCR)分析
- 105 采用在线Primer 3设计Δ4 FAD、Δ6 FAD、Elovl6、SR-B I、FABP10和ACBP基因qRT-PCR

所用引物,引物序列见表1。qRT-PCR反应体积为20 μL,包括:2 μL模板,上、下游引物各 0.2 μL (10 μmol/L),10 μL的2×SYBR Green Premix Ex Taq(TaKaRa,日本)以及7.6 μL双蒸 水(ddH₂O)。反应条件为:95 ℃预变性30 s;94 ℃变性15 s,58 ℃退火20 s,72 ℃延伸 20 s,共40个循环;PCR后温度以每5 s上升5 ℃的速度从60 ℃上升到95 ℃,绘制熔解曲线,以 判断扩增产物的正确性。以日本沼虾β-肌动蛋白(β-actin)为内参,对得到的各样品循环数 (Ct)值进行均一化处理,以ARA1组基因为基准,使用2- $^{\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 比较Ct值方法 $^{(39)}$ 对目的基因相 对表达水平进行分析。

表1 qRT-PCR引物序列

114

106107

108

109

110

111

112113

Table 1 Primer sequence for qRT-PCR

	•	1
引物名称	GenBank登录号	引物序列
Primer name	GenBank accession No.	Primer sequence (5'-3')
Δ4 <i>FAD</i> -F	KU922944.1	CCAACCGTTATTTTATGCCC
$\Delta 4~FAD$ -R	KU922944.1	GTGCTCAGAAATAAAGTGGC
$\Delta 6~FAD$ -F	KU922942.1	GACAGCTGAGAAGATTTTGC
$\Delta 6~FAD$ -R	KU922942.1	CTGGCCGATTTTCTCTAGAA
Elovl6-F	KU953779	TGGTGCACAGTATCATGTAC
Elovl6-R	KU933779	TCATAGGAAACGTGACACTC
SR-B I -F	KP658863	TGCAGTTCTACCTCTTTCAC
SR-B I -R	KF036603	TGTCCTCCCTGAAGAAGTAA
FABP10-F	JN995589	CCAAGCCAACTCTGGAAGTC
FABP10-R	J1N993389	GATCTCAACGCTGGCTTCTC
ACBP-F	KF896234	CCTAATGATGAGGAGCTG
ACBP-R	KF690234	GTTGCAATCTCCTACAGTT
β-actin-F	FL589653.1	GTGCCCATCTACGAGGGTTA
β-actin-R	FL389033.1	CGTCAGGGAGCTCGTAAGAC

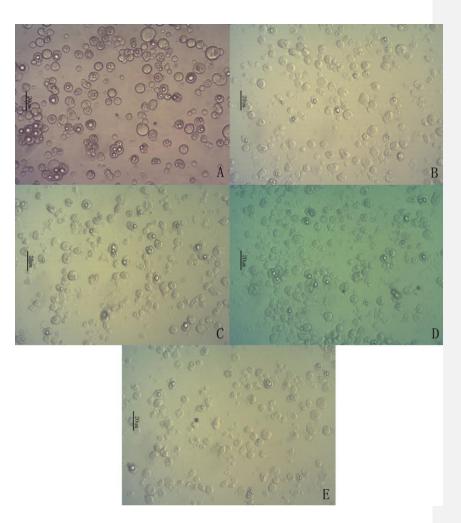
115 2 结 果

119

116 2.1 肝胰腺细胞形态及活力

代培养肝胰腺细胞能存活 15 d 左右。

117 刚分离的肝胰腺细胞呈现单个圆形状态,2~3 d 后开始贴壁生长,并缓慢增殖,出现成
118 串状况,生长状况良好,细胞形态见图 1。细胞培养 5 d 时,细胞存活力达到 60%左右。原



121

A: 胰酶消化后的细胞铺板; B: 细胞培养 24 h; C: 细胞培养 48 h; D: 细胞培养 96 h。

122 A: dissociated hepatopancreas cells seeded on plates; B: cells cultured for 24 h; C: cells cultured for 48 h; D:

cells cultured for 96 h.

124

125

127

图 1 日本沼虾肝胰腺细胞形态

Fig.1 Morphology of cultured hepatopancreas cells (100×)

126 不同浓度 ARA 下肝胰腺细胞的活力见图 2。由图可见,不同浓度的 ARA 孵育肝胰腺

细胞 24 h 时,ARA5 组细胞活力显著低于 ARA1 和 ARA2 组(P<0.05),ARA1、ARA2、

128 ARA3、ARA4 组间细胞活力无显著差异(*P*>0.05)。

批注 [W1]: 标尺 20 μm

131

132

133

134

135

136

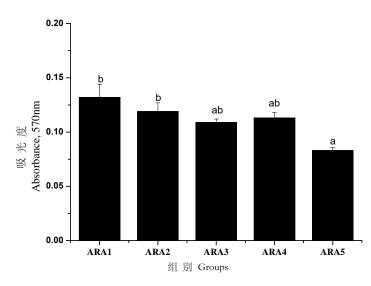
137

138

139 140

141

142143



130 数据柱标注不同字母表示差异显著(P<0.05)。图3和图4同。

Value columns with different letters mean significant difference (P<0.05). The same as Fig.3 and Fig.4.

图 2 不同浓度 ARA 下肝胰腺细胞的活力

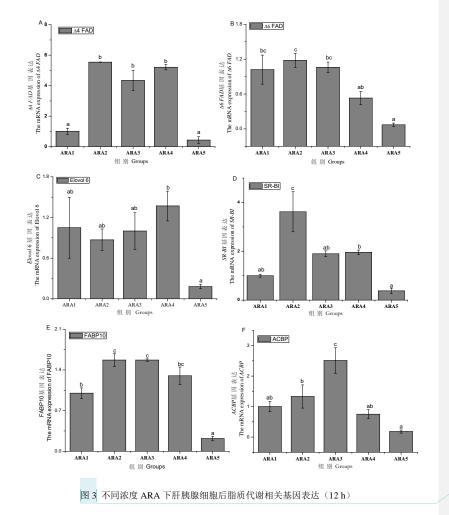
Fig.2 Viability of hepatopancreas cells incubated with different levels of ARA

2.2 花生四烯酸对肝胰腺细胞脂质代谢基因表达的影响

ARA 处理肝胰腺细胞 $12\,h$ 时,各组 $\Delta 4\,FAD$ 、 $\Delta 6\,FAD$ 、Elovl6、SR-B I、FABP10、ACBP 和 ACC 基因表达变化见图 3。由图可见,各脂质代谢基因的表达水平随着 ARA 浓度的增加都呈现先增加后降低趋势。其中,ARA2、ARA3 和 ARA4 组 $\Delta 4\,FAD$ 基因的表达水平显著高于 ARA1 和 ARA5 组 (P<0.05); ARA1、ARA2 和 ARA3 组 $\Delta 6\,FAD$ 基因的表达水平无显著差异(P>0.05),ARA2 组 $\Delta 6\,FAD$ 基因的表达水平显著高于 ARA4 和 ARA5 组(P<0.05); ARA4 组 Elovl6 基因表达水平最高,显著高于 ARA5 组 (P<0.05); ARA2 组 SR-B I 基因表达水平最高,显著高于其余各组 (P<0.05); ARA2 和 ARA3 组 FABP10 基因表达水平较高,显著高于 ARA1 和 ARA5 组 (P<0.05); ARA2 和 ARA3 组 FABP10 基因表达水平较高,显著高于 ARA1 和 ARA5 组 (P<0.05); ARA3 组 FABP10 基因表达水平较组 (F<0.05); ARA3 组 FABP10 基因表达水平较

批注 [W2]: 纵坐标

吸光度值 Absorbance(570 nm)



批注 [W3]: 纵坐标 mRNA 改为 gene

Fig.3 Lipid metabolism-related gene expressions in hepatopancreas cells incubated with different levels of ARA

ARA处理肝胰腺细胞24 h时,各组 Δ 4 FAD、 Δ 6 FAD、Elovl6、SR-B I、FABP10、ACBP和ACC基因表达变化见图4。由图可知,各基因的表达变化趋势与ARA处理肝胰腺细胞12 h基本相似。 Δ 4 FAD和 Δ 6 FAD基因表达水平都在ARA2和ARA3组较高;Elovl6基因表达水平在ARA3组达到最大,显著高于其余各组(P<0.05);SR-B I、FABP10和ACBP基因表达水平均在ARA2组达到最大,显著高于其余各组(P<0.05)。

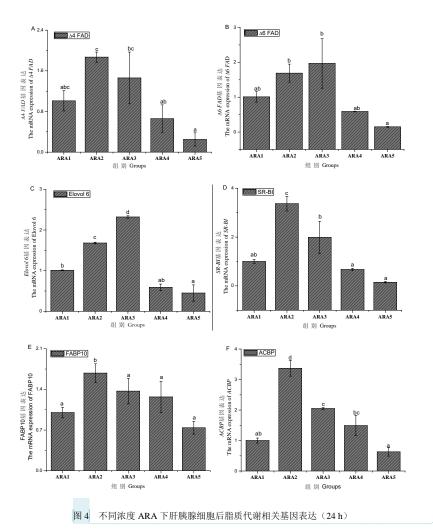


Fig. 4 Lipid metabolism-related gene expressions in hepatopancreas cells incubated with different levels of ARA (24 h)3 讨 论

甲壳动物的细胞培养已经摸索了较长的一段时间,遗憾的是,目前还没有甲壳动物细胞系的培养研究报道,阻碍了对其各种代谢机制和功能的研究。研究人员对虾类各组织的细胞培养研究发现,血细胞培养较为简单,相比而言,肝胰腺细胞的培养难度较大^[40-42]。本试验中,肝胰腺细胞培养结果与王宏伟等^[38]研究报道类似,肝胰腺原代培养细胞生长状态良好,有利于进行下一步试验。

在研究ARA对日本沼虾肝胰腺细胞影响时,使用不含血清的BSA代替胎牛血清,避免

批注 [W4]: 纵坐标 mRNA 改为 gene

- 167 了胎牛血清中含有各种营养物质包括脂肪酸对后续试验可能产生的影响。MTT法测定各试
- 168 验组细胞活力发现,高浓度的ARA(1000 μmol/L)降低了肝胰腺细胞的活力,这与Li等[19]
- 169 使用不同浓度的ARA对头肾巨噬细胞培养研究结果相似,即高浓度ARA降低了细胞活力。
- 170 外部脂肪酸可以进入细胞膜,改变细胞脂肪酸和细胞膜的生理特性[43-44],尤其是高水平的脂
- 171 肪酸可以引起细胞DNA不可逆损伤,胞膜完整性丢失,膜的渗透性混乱,最终导致细胞死
- 173 脂肪酸脱饱和酶和碳链延长酶是HUFA合成的关键酶,对高等脊椎动物的研究表明,
- **ARA**可以通过碳链延长酶、 Δ 6 FAD和β-氧化生成C22:5n-6,也可以直接通过 Δ 4 FAD生成
- 175 C22:5n-6; ARA还可以通过Δ17去饱和酶(Δ17 FAD)生成C20:5n-3(EPA), EPA依次经碳链延
- 176 长、 Δ 6去饱和和β-氧化合成C22: 6n-3(DHA),或者EPA转化为22:5n-3后,在 Δ 4 FAD作用下
- 177 直接转化为DHA[47]。本研究发现,不同浓度的ARA处理日本沼虾肝胰腺细胞不同时间后,
- 178 HUFA合成通路关键酶基因表达都发生改变,高浓度的ARA会降低 $\Delta 4$ FAD、 $\Delta 6$ FAD和Elovl6
- 179 基因的表达水平,说明ARA是日本沼虾HUFA合成途径中的一个重要调节因子。对乳猪的研
- 180 究表明,饲料中ARA与DHA比例能调节肝脏脱饱和酶基因的转录水平[48]。在鱼类的摄食营
- 181 养试验中,研究也发现塞内加尔鳎(Solea Senegalensis)雄鱼在摄食0.7%、2.3%和6%ARA
- 182 时,肝脏Elovl5和Δ4 FAD基因表达水平增加[17]。然而,对草鱼(Ctenopharyngodon idellus)
- 183 的研究表明,脂肪酸脱饱和酶和延长酶基因受到饲料中ARA水平的显著抑制[10]。出现这些
- 184 差异,可能与不同物种HUFA合成能力不同有关,同时也说明ARA水平能显著影响HUFA合
- 185 成相关酶基因的表达水平。尽管相关的利用体外培养系统研究脂肪酸浓度对HUFA合成影响
- 186 的资料有限,但本试验结果表明,体外适宜浓度的脂肪酸能促进日本沼虾HUFA合成途径中
- 187 关键酶基因表达水平。
- 188 有关ARA对脂肪酸转运相关基因表达的影响,报道较少。仅见Holen等[18]将不同组合的
- 189 EPA, DHA和ARA添加进大西洋鲑(Salmo salar)头肾细胞,研究发现ARA+EPA能上调脂
- 190 肪酸转位酶CD36基因的表达。SR-B I 属于CD36超家族成员,能维持细胞内胆固醇代谢稳态,
- 191 在细胞膜脂表达和细胞凋亡等方面具有重要作用[49-50]。本研究发现,肝胰腺细胞中添加不同
- 192 浓度ARA 12和24 h后,SR-B I 基因表达水平均在ARA2组达到最大,说明50 μmol/L的ARA
- 193 浓度有利于维持细胞的脂质代谢平衡。研究表明,脂肪酸或酰基辅酶A是PPAR的天然配体,

- 194 能激活PPAR[51],SR-B I 的活性可由PPAR α 和PPAR γ 诱导[52-53]。因此,肝胰腺细胞培养液中
- 195 一定浓度的脂肪酸可能通过激活PPAR来调节SR-B I 基因的表达。对高等动物仓鼠的研究也
- 196 表明, 摄食多不饱和脂肪酸可以增加SR-B I 基因和蛋白水平[54]。对奶牛乳腺上皮细胞的体
- 197 外培养试验表明,脂质代谢相关基因的表达与脂肪酸浓度密切相关[55-56]。FABP10和ACBP
- 198 都属于胞内脂质结合蛋白, ARA处理肝胰腺细胞12 h时, ARA2和ARA3组FABP10以及ARA3
- 199 组ACBP转录水平达到最高,说明此时50~100 μmol/L的ARA浓度促进了胞内脂肪酸转运。
- 200 ARA处理肝胰腺细胞24 h时,ARA2组FABP10和ACBP都显著高于其余各组,说明日本沼虾
- 201 肝胰腺细胞中添加50 μmol/L的ARA可能更有利于促进脂质代谢。大量与脂质合成、分解与
- 202 代谢的基因都受到PPAR的调节[57]。体外细胞培养试验结果显示,PPARα与肝型-FABP
- 203 (L-FABP)具有高度亲和性,说明L-FABP能与PPARα结合调节长链脂肪酸的代谢^[58]。同样,
- 204 PPAR也可激活ACBP基因的表达^[59]。因此,适宜浓度的ARA促进了FABP10和ACBP基因的
- 205 表达机理可能类似于上述SR-B I 基因。事实上,FABP10和ACBP属于多功能蛋白,它们在
- 206 机体的免疫性能方面具有重要的作用[60-61],而研究表明适宜的ARA浓度可以调节调节机体
- 207 免疫性能⁶。因此,我们不能排除细胞培养液中50~100 μmol/L ARA有利于提高细胞的免疫
- 208 性能,从而提高了FABP10和ACBP基因的表达。
- 209 4 结 论
- 210 细胞培养液中ARA浓度会影响日本沼虾肝胰腺细胞活力及脂质代谢相关基因的表达,
- 211 过高的ARA浓度(1 000 μmol/L)会降低细胞的活力,适宜的ARA浓度(50~100 μmol/L)可
- 212 促进脂肪酸脱饱和酶、碳链延长酶及脂肪酸转运相关基因的表达。
- 213 参考文献:
- 214 [1] HIGGS D A,DONG F M.Lipids and fatty acids[M]//STICKNEY R R.Encyclopedia of
- 215 Aquaculture.New York:John Wiley and Sons,2000:476–496.
- 216 [2] TRICHET V V.Nutrition and immunity:an update[J].Aquaculture Research,2010,41(3):356-
- 217 372.
- 218 [3] BELL J G,SARGENT J R.Arachidonic acid in aquaculture feeds:current status and future
- 219 opportunities[J].Aquaculture,2003,218(1/2/3/4):491–499.
- 220 [4] VAN ANHOLT R D,KOVEN W M,LUTZKY S E,et al.Dietary supplementation with

221		arachidonic acid alters the stress response of gilthead seabream (Sparus aurata)
222		larvae[J].Aquaculture,2004,238(1/2/3/4):369–383.
223	[5]	CARRIER III J K, WATANABE W O, HAREL M, et al. Effects of dietary arachidonic acid
224		on larval performance, fatty acid profiles, stress resistance, and expression of Na $^+/\mathrm{K}^+$ ATPase
225		mRNA in black sea bass Centropristis striata[J]. Aquaculture, 2011, 319(1/2):111–121.
226	[6]	FURNE M,HOLEN E,ARAUJO P,et al. Cytokine gene expression and prostaglandin
227		production in head kidney leukocytes isolated from Atlantic cod (Gadus morhua) added
228		different levels of arachidonic acid and eicosapentaenoic acid[J].Fish & Shellfish
229		Immunology,2013,34(3):770–777.
230	[7]	QI C,ZHU Y J,REDDY J K.Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors,coactivators,and
231		downstream targets[J].Cell Biochemistry and Biophysics,2000,32(1/2/3):187–204.
232	[8]	BRASH A R.Arachidonic acid as a bioactive molecule[J]. The Journal of Clinical
233		Investigation,2001,107(11):1339–1345.
234	[9]	MARTINS D A,ROCHA F,MARTÍNEZ-RODRÍGUEZ G,et al.Teleost fish larvae adapt to
235		dietary arachidonic acid supply through modulation of the expression of lipid metabolism and
236		stress response genes[J].British Journal of Nutrition,2012,108(5):864–874.
237	[10]	TIAN J J,JI H,OKU H,et al.Effects of dietary arachidonic acid (ARA) on lipid metabolism
238		and health status of juvenile grass carp, Ctenopharyngodon
239		idellus[J].Aquaculture,2014,430:57–65.
240	[11]	CASTELL J D,BELL J G,TOCHER D R,et al. Effects of purified diets containing different
241		combinations of arachidonic and docosahexaenoic acid on survival, growth and fatty acid
242		$composition\ of\ juvenile\ turbot\ (\textit{Scophthalmus maximus}) [J]. A quaculture, 1994, 128 (3/4): 315-1000 (3$
243		333.
244	[12]	BELL J G,CASTELL J D,TOCHER D R,et al. Effects of different dietary arachidonic
245		acid:docosahexaenoic acid ratios on phospholipid fatty acid compositions and prostaglandin
246		production in juvenile turbot (Scophthalmus maximus)[J].Fish Physiology and

Biochemistry,1995,14(2):139-151.

248	[13] KOVEN W,BARR Y,LUTZKY S,et al. The effect of dietary arachidonic acid (20:4 <i>n</i> -6) on
249	growth, survival and resistance to handling stress in gilthead seabream (Sparus aurata)
250	larvae[J].Aquaculture,2001,193(1/2):107-122.
251	[14] FOUNTOULAKI E,ALEXIS M N,NENGAS I,et al.Effects of dietary arachidonic acid
252	(20:4n-6), on growth, body composition, and tissue fatty acid profile of gilthead bream
253	fingerlings (<i>Sparus aurata</i> L.)[J]. Aquaculture, 2003, 225(1/2/3/4):309–323.
254	[15] XU H G,AI Q H,MAI K S,et al. Effects of dietary arachidonic acid on growth
255	performance, survival, immune response and tissue fatty acid composition of juvenile Japanese
256	seabass, Lateolabrax japonicus [J]. Aquaculture, 2010, 307(1/2):75–82.
257	[16] VAN ANHOLT R D,SPANINGS F A T,KOVEN W M,et al.Dietary supplementation with
258	arachidonic acid in tilapia (Oreochromis mossambicus) reveals physiological effects not
259	mediated by prostaglandins[J].General and Comparative Endocrinology,2004,139(3):215-226.
260	[17] NORAMBUENA F,MORAIS S,ESTÉVEZ A,et al.Dietary modulation of arachidonic acid
261	metabolism in senegalese sole (Solea Senegalensis) broodstock reared in
262	captivity[J].Aquaculture,2013,372-375:80-88.
263	[18] HOLEN E,HE J Y,ESPE M,et al.Combining eicosapentaenoic acid,decosahexaenoic acid
264	and arachidonic acid,using a fully crossed design,affect gene expression and eicosanoid
265	secretion in salmon head kidney cells in vitro[J].Fish & Shellfish
266	Immunology,2015,45(2):695–703.
267	[19] LI Q F,AI Q H,MAI K S,et al. In vitro effects of arachidonic acid on immune functions of
268	head kidney macrophages isolated from large yellow croaker (Larmichthys
269	crocea)[J].Aquaculture,2012,330–333:47–53.
270	[20] XU X L,JI W J,CASTELL J D,et al. Essential fatty acid requirement of the Chinese
271	prawn, Penaeus chinensis [J]. Aquaculture, 1994, 127(1):29–40.
272	[21] GLENCROSS B D,SMITH D M.A study of the arachidonic acid requirements of the giant
273	tiger prawn, Penaues monodon[J]. Aquaculture Nutrition, 2001, 7(1):59–69.

[22] 赵利斌,王鑫磊,黄旭雄,等.饲料中花生四烯酸水平对凡纳滨对虾免疫相关基因表达及

276	[23] HOLEN E, WINTERTHUN S, DU Z Y, et al. Inhibition of p38 MAPK during cellular
277	activation modulate gene expression of head kidney leukocytes isolated from Atlantic salmon
278	(Salmo salar) fed soy bean oil or fish oil based diets[J].Fish & Shellfish
279	Immunology,2011,30(1):397–405.
280	[24] ABUMRAD N,COBURN C,IBRAHIMI A.Membrane proteins implicated in long-chain
281	fatty acid uptake by mammalian cells:CD36,FATP and FABPm[J].Biochimica et Biophysica
282	Acta (BBA):Molecular and Cell Biology of Lipids,1999,1441(1):4–13.
283	[25] BONEN A,CHABOWSKI A,LUIKEN J J,et al.Is membrane transport of FFA mediated by
284	lipid,protein,or both?Mechanisms and regulation of protein-mediated cellular fatty acid
285	$uptake: molecular, biochemical, and physiological\ evidence [J]. Physiology, 2007, 22:15-29.$
286	[26] ACTON S L,SCHERER P E,LODISH H F,et al. Expression cloning of SR-B I ,a
287	CD36-related class B scavenger receptor[J]. The Journal of Biological
288	Chemistry,1994,269(33):21003–21009.
289	[27] ACTON S,RIGOTTI A,LANDSCHULZ K T,et al.Identification of scavenger receptor
290	SR-B I as a high density lipoprotein receptor[J]. Science, 1996, 271 (5248): 518–520.
291	[28] ZIMMERMAN A W,VEERKAMP J H.New insights into the structure and function of fatty
292	acid-binding proteins[J].Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences,2002,59(7):1096–1116.
293	[29] MANDRUP S,HUMMEL R,RAVN S,et al.Acyl-CoA-binding protein/diazepam-binding
294	inhibitor gene and pseudogenes:a typical housekeeping gene family[J].Journal of Molecular
295	Biology,1992,228(3):1011–1022.
296	[30] JAKOBSSON A, WESTERBERG R, JACOBSSON A. Fatty acid elongases in
297	mammals:their regulation and roles in metabolism[J].Progress in Lipid
298	Research,2006,45(3):237–249.
299	[31] KUAH M K,JAYA-RAM A,SHU-CHIEN A C.The capacity for long-chain polyunsaturated
300	fatty acid synthesis in a carnivorous vertebrate:functional characterisation and nutritional
301	regulation of a Fads2 fatty acyl desaturase with $\Delta 4$ activity and an Elovl5 elongase in striped

抗菌能力的影响[J].水产学报,2016,40(5):763-775.

302	snakehead (Channa striata)[J].Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (BBA):Molecular and	Cell
303	Biology of Lipids,2015,1851(3):248–260.	
304	[32] XIE D Z,CHEN F,LIN S Y,et al.Long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acid biosynthesis in	the
305	$eury haline\ her bivorous\ teleost\ \textit{Scatophagus\ argus}: functional\ characterization, tissue$	
306	expression and nutritional regulation of two fatty acyl elongases[J]. Comparative	
307	Biochemistry and Physiology Part B:Biochemistry & Molecular Biology, 2016, 198:37-4	.5.
308	[33] YANG Y,XIE S Q,LEI W,et al. Effect of replacement of fish meal by meat and bone	meal
309	and poultry by-product meal in diets on the growth and immune response of Macrobrae	chium
310	nipponense[J].Fish & Shellfish Immunology,2004,17(2):105–114.	
311	[34] HARRISON K E.The role of nutrition in maturation,reproduction and embryonic	
312	development of decapod crustaceans:a review[J].Journal of Shellfish Research,1990,9(1):1–
313	28.	
314	[35] VOGT G,STORCH V,QUINITIO E T,et al.Midgut gland as monitor organ for the	
315	nutritional value of diets in Penaeus monodon (Decapoda)[J]. Aquaculture, 1985, 48(1):1-	-12.
316	[36] ROSAS C,BOLONGARO-CREVENNA A,SÁNCHEZ A,et al.Role of digestive gland	in
317	the energetic metabolism of $Penaeus\ setiferus [J]$. The Biological Bulletin, 1995, 189(2):100 and 1995, 189(2):100 are setimated by the energetic metabolism of $Penaeus\ setiferus [J]$. The Biological Bulletin, 1995, 189(2):100 are setimated by the energetic metabolism of $Penaeus\ setiferus [J]$. The Biological Bulletin, 1995, 189(2):100 are setimated by the energy of the e	58–
318	174.	
319	[37] 梁虹.日本沼虾细胞培养[D].硕士学位论文.保定:河北大学,2001.	
320	[38] 王宏伟,刘瑞兰,郭明申,等.亚油酸对培养日本沼虾肝胰腺细胞的影响[J].河北大学	学报:
321	自然科学版,2005,25(1):79-83.	
322	[39] LIVAK K J,SCHMITTGEN T D.Analysis of relative gene expression data using real-ti-	ime
323	quantitative PCR and the $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_T}$ method[J].Methods,2001,25(4):402–408.	
324	[40] MULFORD A L,AUSTIN B.Development of primary cell cultures from <i>Nephrops</i>	
325	norvegicus[J].Methods in Cell Science,1998,19(4):269–275.	
326	[41] GEORGE S K,DHAR A K.An improved method of cell culture system from eye	
327	stalk,hepatopancreas,muscle,ovary,and hemocytes of Penaeus vannamei[J].In Vitro Cell	ular

& Developmental Biology: Animal, 2010, 46(9): 801–810.

329	[42]	JAYESH P,JOSE S,PHILIP R,et al.A novel medium for the development of in vitro cell
330		culture system from <i>Penaeus monodon</i> [J].Cytotechnology,2013,65(3):307–322.
331	[43]	CALDER P C.The relationship between the fatty acid composition of immune cells and
332		their function[J].Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids,2008,79(3/4/5):101-
333		108.
334	[44]	TOCHER D R,DICK J R.Polyunsaturated fatty acid metabolism in cultured fish
335		cells:incorporation and metabolism of (n-3) and (n-6) series acids by Atlantic salmon (Salmo
336		salar) cells[J].Fish Physiology and Biochemistry,1990,8(4):311–319.
337	[45]	GORJÃO R,AZEVEDO-MARTINS A K,RODRIGUES H G,et al. Comparative effects of
338		DHA and EPA on cell function[J].Pharmacology & Therapeutics,2009,122(1):56-64.
339	[46]	JI J,ZHANG L,WANG P,et al.Saturated free fatty acid,palmitic acid,induces apoptosis in
340		fetal hepatocytes in culture[J]. Experimental and Toxicologic Pathology, 2005, 56(6):369-376.
341	[47]	TOCHER D R,ZHENG X Z,SCHLECHTRIEM C,et al. Highly unsaturated fatty acid
342		synthesis in marine fish:cloning,functional characterization,and nutritional regulation of fatty
343		acyl $\Delta 6$ desaturase of Atlantic cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i> L.)[J].Lipids,2006,41(11):1003–1016.
344	[48]	WIJENDRAN V,DOWNS L,SRIGLEY C T,et al. Dietary arachidonic acid and
345		docosahexaenoic acid regulate liver fatty acid desaturase (FADS) alternative transcript
346		expression in suckling piglets[J].Prostaglandins,Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids
347		(PLEFA),2013,89(5):345–350.
348	[49]	NECULAI D,SCHWAKE M,RAVICHANDRAN M,et al.Structure of LIMP-2 provides
349		functional insights with implications for SR-B I $$ and CD36[J]. Nature, 2013, 504(7478):172–
350		176.
351	[50]	SHEN W J,HU J,HU Z G,et al.Scavenger receptor class B type I (SR-B I):a versatile
352		receptor with multiple function and actions[J].Metabolism,2014,63(7):875-886.
353	[51]	SCHOONJANS K,STAELS B,AUWERX J.Role of the peroxisome proliferator-activated
354		receptor (PPAR) in mediating the effects of fibrates and fatty acids on gene

expression[J].Journal of Lipid Research,1996,37(5):907-925.

356

357	PI	PARα[J].Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology,2006,251(1/2):67–77.
358	[53]	CHINETTI G,GBAGUIDI F G,GRIGLIO S,et al. CLA-1/SR-B I is expressed in
359	ati	herosclerotic lesion macrophages and regulated by activators of peroxisome
360	pr	roliferator-activated receptors[J].Circulation,2000,101(20):2411–2417.
361	[54]	SPADY D K,KEARNEY D M,HOBBS H H.Polyunsaturated fatty acids up-regulate
362	he	epatic scavenger receptor B1 (SR-B I) expression and HDL cholesteryl ester uptake in the
363	ha	umster[J].Journal of Lipid Research,1999,40(8):1384–1394.
364	[55]	胡菡,王加启,李发弟,等.游离亚麻酸对奶牛乳腺上皮细胞脂肪酸代谢相关基因mRNA
365	转	录的影响[J].动物营养学报,2010,22(5):1342-1349.
366	[56]	YONEZAWA T,YONEKURA S,KOBAYASHI Y,et al.Effects of long-chain fatty acids on
367	су	ctosolic triacylglycerol accumulation and lipid droplet formation in primary cultured bovine
368	m	ammary epithelial cells[J].Journal of Dairy Science,2004,87(8):2527-2534.
369	[57]	DESVERGNE B,WAHLI W.Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors:nuclear control of
370	m	etabolism[J].Endocrine Reviews,1999,20(5):649–688.
371	[58]	HOSTETLER H A,MCLNTOSH A L,ATSHAVES B P,et al.L-FABP directly interacts
372	W	ith PPARα in cultured primary hepatocytes[J].Journal of Lipid Research,2009,50(8):1663-
373	16	575.
374	[59]	SANDBERG M B,BLOKSGAARD M,DURAN-SANDOVAL D,et al. The gene encoding
375	ac	cyl-CoA-binding protein is subject to metabolic regulation by both sterol regulatory
376	ele	ement-binding protein and peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor α in
377	he	epatocytes[J].The Journal of Biological Chemistry,2005,280(7):5258–5266.
378	[60]	REN Q,DU Z Q,ZHAO X F,et al.An acyl-CoA-binding protein (FcACBP) and a fatty acid
379	bind	ing protein (FcFABP) respond to microbial infection in Chinese white
380	shrir	mp, Fenneropenaeus chinensis [J]. Fish & Shellfish Immunology, 2009, 27(6):739–747.
381	[61]	ZHAO Z Y,YIN Z X,WENG S P,et al. Profiling of differentially expressed genes in

hepatopancreas of white spot syndrome virus-resistant shrimp (Litopenaeus vannamei) by

[52] LOPEZ D,MCLEAN M P.Activation of the rat scavenger receptor class B type I gene by

suppression subtractive hybridisation[J]. Fish & Shellfish Immunology, 2007, 22(5):520–534.
Effects of Arachidonic Acid on Lipid Metabolism-Related Gene Expressions of Hepatopancreas
Cells Isolated from Juvenile Oriental River Prawn, Macrobrachium nipponense
DING Zhili¹ CAO Fang¹ LUO Na² KONG Youqin¹ ZHANG Yixiang¹ LI Jingfen¹ YE
$ m Jinyun^{1*}$
(1. Zhejiang Provincial Key Laboratory of Aquatic Resources Conservation and Development,
Key Laboratory of Aquatic Animal Genetic Breeding and Nutrition, Chinese Academy of
Fishery Sciences, College of Life Sciences, Huzhou University, Huzhou 313000, China; 2.
College of Fisheries and Life Science, Dalian Ocean University, Dalian 116000, China)
Abstract: This experiment was conducted to determine the effects of arachidonic acid (ARA)
concentration in culture medium on cell viability and lipid metabolism-related gene expressions of
$he patopancre as \ cells \ isolated \ from \ juvenile \ oriental \ river \ prawn, \textit{Macrobrachium nipponense}. \ The$
hepatopancreas cells were dissected from prawns and were cultured with complete culture
medium for 5 days. After that, cultured cells were incubated in medium supplemented with graded
levels [0 (ARA1), 50 (ARA2), 100 (ARA3), 200 (ARA4) and 1 000 $\mu mol/L$ (ARA5) of ARA.
Cell viability at 24 h and gene expressions of lipid metabolism-related genes at 12 and 24 h were
examined. The results showed as follows: the hepatopancreas cells showed well growth in
complete culture medium, and could survive for 15 days; cell viability was significantly decreased
by incubation with higher level (1 000 $\mu mol/L)$ of ARA (ARA5 group) compared with ARA1 and
ARA2 groups (P<0.05) after 24 h; higher level (1 000 µmol/L) of ARA (ARA5 group) caused
significant decreases of gene expressions of delta-4 fatty acyl desaturase ($\Delta 4$ FAD), delta-6 fatty
acyl desaturase ($\Delta 6$ FAD), very-long-chain fatty acids-6 (Elovl6), scavenger receptor class B type
I (SR-B I), fatty acid-binding protein 10 (FABP10) and acyl-CoA binding protein (ACBP) of
hepatopancreas cells incubation for both 12 and 24 h; after incubation with ARA for 12 h, the gene
expression of $SR-B\ I$ of ARA2 group was significantly higher than that of other groups (P <0.05),
FABP10 gene expression of ARA2 and ARA3 groups was significantly higher than that of ARA1

and ARA5 groups (P<0.05), and ACBP gene expression of ARA3 group was significantly higher
than that of other groups (P<0.05); after incubation with ARA for 24 h, the highest expressions of
SR-B I , FABP10 and ACBP were observed in ARA2 group, which was significantly higher than
those of other groups (P <0.05). These findings suggest that ARA can influence cell viability and
lipid metabolism-related gene expressions of hepatopancreas cell isolated from Macrobrachium
nipponense. Cell viability can be decreased by incubation with higher level of ARA (1 000
μmol/L). Appropriate levels of ARA (50 to 100 μmol/L) can promote the expressions of genes
related to fatty acyl desaturase, elongases of very-long-chain fatty acids and fatty acid transport.
Key words: Macrobrachium nipponense: arachidonic acid: cell culture: gene expression